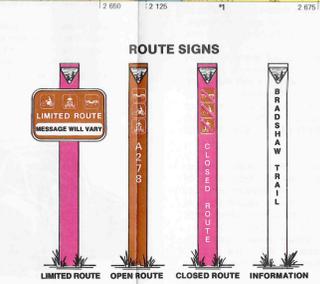


**NOTE TO MAP USERS**

The land ownership boundaries shown on this map are generalizations prepared to assist desert travelers, and should not be considered precise. Tracts less than 40 acres are usually omitted because of the map scale. Access through private lands may be restricted. The official land records in respective offices of the Bureau of Land Management or other responsible Federal agencies should be checked for up-to-date status on any specific tract of land. Landowners in the BLM maps should be reported to the Bureau of Land Management offices from which the maps were obtained.

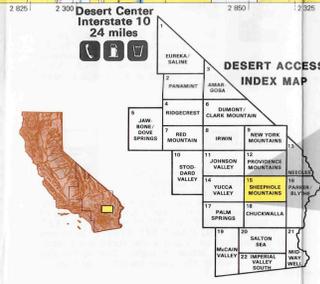
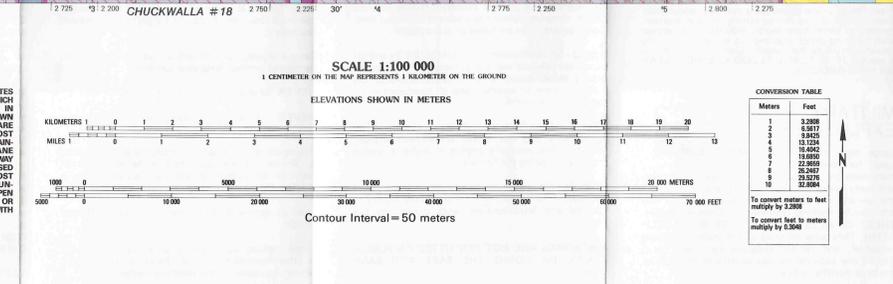
Edited and published by the Bureau of Land Management  
 Compiled from USGS 1:24,000 and 1:62,500-scale topographic maps dated 1955-56. Planimetry revised from aerial photographs taken 1975, and other source data. Revised information not field checked.  
 Map edited 1979.

Projection used 10 000-meter grid, zone 11.  
 Universal Transverse Mercator  
 50 000-foot grid ticks based on California coordinate system, zones 5 and 6  
 1927 North American Datum



**NOTE: ALL VEHICLE ROUTES SHOWN ON THIS MAP WHICH ARE NOT LOCATED IN CLOSED AREAS OR SHOWN AS CLOSED ROUTES ARE OPEN FOR USE. MOST ROUTES SHOWN AS MAINTAINED DIRT, TWO LANE PAVED OR DIVIDED HIGHWAY ARE LIMITED TO LICENSED VEHICLES. ONLY MOST ROUTES SHOWN AS UNMAINTAINED DIRT ARE OPEN TO LICENSED VEHICLES OR UNLICENSED VEHICLES WITH GREEN STICKERS.**

For additional details on vehicle access, refer to the section titled, "WHERE CAN I DRIVE OR RIDE", on the reverse.



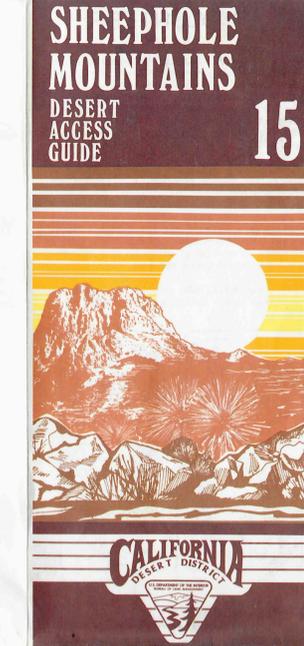
**U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC INDEX**

| 1:24 000 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1:24 000 cont. |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1        | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 17             | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 9        | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 25             | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |

**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SYMBOLS**

- Relief: standard gage, narrow gage, bridge, overpass, underpass
- Terrace: raised, natural
- Build up area: rocky, elevation
- Airport: landing field, landing strip
- Natural boundary
- State boundary
- County boundary
- National or State reservation boundary
- Land grant boundary
- U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section
- Road: topographic, section line, protected
- Power transmission line: pipeline
- Ditch: ditch with bed
- Canal: building
- Whistle: water well, spring
- Minor: shaft, well, or spring, water, gravity well
- Canalway: public, private, U.S. section monument
- Rail: cliff, overpass
- Disrupted surface: utility mine, lava, sand
- Contour: index, intermediate, supplementary
- Topographic contours: index, intermediate
- Stream: Max. periodic, intermittent
- Hydro: large and small, salt, brack, and small
- Area to be submerged: marsh, swamp
- Land subject to controlled inundation

June 1989



**LEGEND**

**ROADS**

- Divided Highway
- Two-Lane Paved
- Maintained Dirt
- Unmaintained Dirt
- Interstate Route
- State Route
- County Route

**VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS**

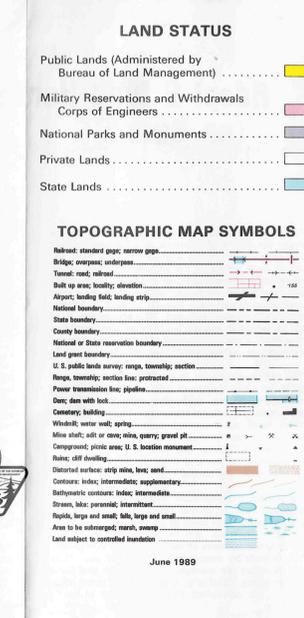
- Closed Area
- Closed Route

**FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

- Telephone
- Medical Facility
- Drinking Water
- Ranger Station
- Boat Ramp
- Public Campground
- Sewage Dump Station
- Gasoline Station
- Public Information
- Point of Interest - See Reverse Side for Information

**LAND STATUS**

- Public Lands (Administered by Bureau of Land Management)
- Military Reservations and Withdrawals
- Corps of Engineers
- National Parks and Monuments
- Private Lands
- State Lands



# BE A VOLUNTEER

DO YOU HAVE SKILLS, knowledge, or experience you would be willing to share with others?

ARE YOU INTERESTED in the conservation and wise use of our nation's wildlife, water resources, desert and rangelands, energy or mineral resources, and some of the southwest's most magnificent landscapes?

WOULD YOU LIKE to make your personal contribution toward preserving this heritage for future generations?

If your answer is "YES", you are invited to consider working as a volunteer for the California Desert District. You'll find many opportunities to make a difference in the lives of others, in your own life, and in the Nation's natural resources.

FOR INFORMATION, contact the volunteer coordinator at the California Desert District Office in Riverside.



## YOU CAN HELP

We have a limited number of rangers to protect the desert and enforce public land laws and regulations. Many criminal acts and violations continue to impact the quality of your public lands. If you witness any of the following events in the desert, PLEASE REPORT vehicle description, license number, or other descriptive information to any BLM office, Ranger on patrol, or nearest Sheriff's office:

- Persons digging in and around archaeological sites, destroying your historical heritage.
- Persons unloading drums or containers.
- Persons dumping household trash, garbage, or sewage on public lands.
- Persons vandalizing or shooting at facilities, signs, fences, or water improvements.
- Persons intentionally setting fire to Joshua trees, shrubs, cactus, or other vegetation.
- Persons spray painting or defacing rocks, stones, or other natural features.
- Persons cutting down or digging up trees, shrubs, cactus, or other vegetation.

## RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

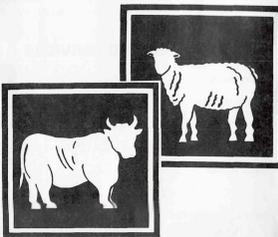
Areas of livestock use on the public lands of the California Desert are necessarily large in order to support economic herds. Because of the vastness of any one allotment, livestock are not often seen by the occasional visitor. To control and water these livestock, many range improvements (i.e., fences, cattleguards, wells, windmills, storage tanks, troughs, etc.) have been constructed by both BLM and ranchers. Vandalism of these water improvements has often led to the death of livestock and economic hardship to the rancher. The BLM asks ALL visitors to public lands to respect the rights of ranchers by following these rules:

- DO NOT HARASS livestock on the open range.
- DO NOT CAMP near water improvements as livestock will not water when people are present.
- DO NOT SHOOT at, destroy, or vandalize range improvements.
- DO NOT ASSUME that personal property, such as equipment or camping gear, left on the desert, has been abandoned.

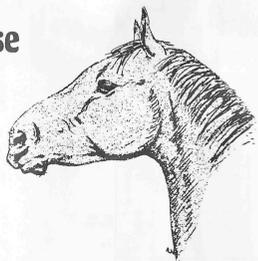
## CAMPING

- CAMPING IS LIMITED TO 14 DAYS within any 28 day period. After 14 days, campers must relocate at least 25 miles from the previous site.
- LEAVE YOUR CAMPSITE as clean or cleaner than you found it.
- PACK OUT ALL TRASH or refuse which you brought in.

- CAMPFIRES should follow the Fire Safety Guidelines.



## Adopt A Wild Horse or Burro



The Adopt-A-Horse Program began in 1973 in the Pryor Mountains of Montana as a humane method for disposing of excess animals removed from the public lands. Because the animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burro Act of 1971 and have almost no natural predators to limit their population growth, the number of wild horses and burros has steadily increased. The act requires BLM to manage and control wild horses and burros to "maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple use relationship" on the public lands.

The public rangelands in the West are managed by BLM for a broad range of values and uses, including recreation, timber, wilderness, mineral production and scenic and cultural resources. The vegetation on these lands must protect watersheds and prevent erosion. It also provides a limited supply of forage for livestock, habitat and food for deer, antelope, elk, bighorn sheep and other wildlife, in addition to wild horses and burros.

To protect the vegetation from overgrazing and to maintain healthy animal herds, it is necessary to control population levels of all animals on the public lands. Livestock are managed through permits (limiting the numbers of cattle, sheep, or other domestic animals by seasons and by areas of use). Wildlife numbers are managed by State Fish and Game Departments. Similarly, wild horse and burro populations are controlled through removal of excess animals.

All healthy excess wild horses and burros removed from the public lands for which an adoption demand requirement, timber, wilderness, mineral production and scenic and cultural resources. The vegetation on these lands must protect watersheds and prevent erosion. It also provides a limited supply of forage for livestock, habitat and food for deer, antelope, elk, bighorn sheep and other wildlife, in addition to wild horses and burros.

Appropriate numbers of wild horses and burros are being retained on the public lands in balance with their environment. These animals will continue to symbolize the historic and pioneer spirit of the American people, as provided by Congress in the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.

For more information, contact your nearest BLM office.

## BLM's LONG-TERM VISITOR PROGRAM

To meet the needs of winter visitors and still protect fragile desert resources, the BLM has established nine "Long-Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs)" along the Colorado River and in the California Desert, where visitors may camp the entire winter on public lands. OUTSIDE THESE AREAS, CAMPING IS LIMITED TO FOURTEEN DAYS IN ONE LOCATION UNLESS OTHERWISE POSTED.



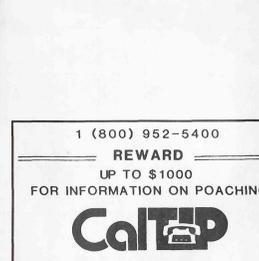
Winter visitors who wish to stay more than 14 days may do so by purchasing a LONG-TERM VISITOR PERMIT and selecting a location in one of the designated Long-Term Visitor Areas. The cost of a Long-Term Visitor Permit is \$25.00. The permit covers the season from October 1 to May 31. Golden Eagle, Golden Age, and Golden Access Passport discounts do not apply toward the fee. Permit holders may move from one LTVVA location to another.

Campers may obtain permits at BLM Host Stations on site, from Visitor Information Centers, from uniformed BLM employees in the field, or by contacting any BLM office.



## MINING ACTIVITIES

All mining operations and activities must conform with Title 43 CFR 3802/3809 Regulations and the California Desert Conservation Area Plan. FREE copies of these regulations and guidelines can be obtained by contacting any of the BLM offices within the California Desert District.



1 (800) 952-5400  
**REWARD UP TO \$1000 FOR INFORMATION ON POACHING**



ONCE every seven minutes, on the average, another deer falls to a poacher in California. And deer is only one of a dozen or more species preyed on by the poacher.

YOU can help stop poaching, protect your identity, and collect a sizeable reward if the information leads to an arrest. You need not give your name - and you won't be asked to testify.

JUST dial the toll-free Department of Fish and Game number: 1 (800) 925-5400. Be prepared to give the fullest possible account of the incident, such as description of the suspect and the vehicle license number, type of violation, when and where it occurred. If you have the suspect's name, age, address, and so forth - so much the better!

WRITE IT DOWN  
CALL IT IN  
COLLECT YOUR REWARD



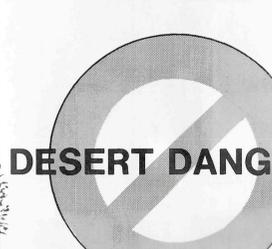
## Grave Robbers

Out in the vast expanse of public lands, the American public is being plundered, robbed of a legacy that the land has held for centuries. Each time a visitor chucks over a petrograph to enhance a photograph, or pockets a stone tool or potsherd, its scientific value decreases or disappears, along with the chance of future enjoyment by other visitors.

Many archaeological sites are now endangered by the greatly increased number of people who now visit them. Thoughtless damage can occur from people casually collecting arrowheads or other objects. Intensive camping on sites or the creation of unplanned trails over sites can obliterate valuable features or seriously modify scientific values in some sites. Vehicle travel off of established routes sometimes can damage particularly fragile archaeological sites, especially in desert areas.

Historical and archaeological sites and artifacts are protected as public resources. Destruction, possession, or theft of these resources are in violation of both Federal and State law. Violators are subject to fines of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years upon conviction. You should report the theft or desecration of any sites to your local or State law enforcement agencies and to local BLM offices.

The Bureau of Land Management is working to control this destruction and prevent new occurrences in other areas through the efforts of concerned citizens. As guardian of our public lands, BLM needs your help to safeguard these special places. You can help by becoming a better informed visitor and by taking the time to report suspicious activity to the proper authorities.



## DESERT DANGERS

YOUR SAFETY IS A PRIME CONCERN TO BLM. HOWEVER, WE CANNOT ALWAYS PROTECT YOU FROM DOING THINGS WHICH MIGHT ENDANGER YOURSELF. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE PRESENTED TO INFORM YOU OF SOME OF THE MORE COMMON DANGERS WHICH EXIST IN THE DESERT. HAVE A SAFE TRIP!

### MINES

Abandoned mines and open mine shafts are common in the desert. They can be extremely dangerous. Poisonous gases within mines and open mine shafts hundreds of feet deep can be deadly. NEVER VENTURE INTO ANY OPEN SHAFT OR TUNNEL.

### TOXIC WASTE

With the continued closure of toxic waste disposal sites, the illegal dump of hazardous waste has increased throughout the desert. Many of these materials are extremely toxic to humans. To avoid burns, STAY CLEAR OF SUSPICIOUS DRUMS, BAGS, OR STRONG CHEMICAL ODORS. Visible flames, dead plants or animals in the immediate vicinity, and sudden onset of illness or irritation are imminent signs of danger. PLEASE REPORT ANY SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS WASTE TO THE BLM OR THE LOCAL SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

### FIRE

When driving off maintained roads, avoid stopping in tall grass or brush. Hot catalytic converters or exhaust pipes can ignite dry material causing wildfire. After driving in tall grasses, inspect areas around exhaust system for trapped material.

### WILDLIFE

The desert is home for some types of wildlife that can be especially dangerous such as rattlesnakes, scorpions, and black or brown recluse spiders. To avoid contact with these creatures, be aware of their habits. DON'T PUT YOUR HANDS OR FEET ANYWHERE YOU CAN'T SEE FIRST. Wipe them and spiders can be found under rocks and boards. Rattlesnakes are active at night. During the day they are coiled in the shade (summer), or sunning on rocks (winter).

## 1 DRY LAKE MINING (C-1,F-3,H3)

The Bristol Dry Lake area is noted for its calcium chloride and sodium chloride (table salt) mining operations, which are easily viewed by travelers along Ambury Road. These operations have been on-going since the early part of this century, although the techniques for mining have changed somewhat. Initially, mining was a simple matter of removing the top layer of mineral salts and extracting the impurities. Now, trenches are dug out, filled with a brine solution pumped from wells on the lake bed, then allowed to concentrate by evaporation. Calcium chloride is shipped as a liquid concentrate for use in the agricultural industry. Besides its use as a table salt, sodium chloride is an essential chemical in many industrial processes. Similar mining operations are also taking place on Cadiz and Danby Dry Lakes.

## 2 CADIZ DUNES (F-2)

This is a fairly extensive group of low-lying sand dunes wrapped around the north and east sides of Cadiz Dry Lake. The northern portion contains the highest dunes which are approximately 100 feet tall. As such, they are particularly well-suited to exploration on foot, particularly in spring when the wild-flower blooms can be spectacular. The best way to visit the site is via route C2-352. If you do not have a four-wheel drive vehicle, use extreme caution when driving along this road. Park at its intersection with the route going south along the closed area boundary. The area has been closed to motorized vehicle use to protect the dune's vegetation and wildlife.

## 3 OLD WOMAN METEORITE (H-1)

In 1977, three men looking for an old gold mine in the southwest corner of the Old Woman Mountains noticed a large dark-colored rock looking very different from the other boulders in the area. On closer inspection, they found it was a mass of iron and nickel weighing three tons. Studies conducted in part by the Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C., confirmed the rock as the second largest meteorite ever found in this country. The Old Woman Meteorite is now on display at the California Desert Visitor Information Center, 831 Barstow Road, Barstow, California, which is not on route to museums or other scientific institutions.

YOUR SAFETY IS A PRIME CONCERN TO BLM. HOWEVER, WE CANNOT ALWAYS PROTECT YOU FROM DOING THINGS WHICH MIGHT ENDANGER YOURSELF. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE PRESENTED TO INFORM YOU OF SOME OF THE MORE COMMON DANGERS WHICH EXIST IN THE DESERT. HAVE A SAFE TRIP!

### CRIME

Even the most remote of our arid lands are no longer immune to crime. Burglary of campsites is common in heavy-use areas, especially on holiday weekends. Protect yourself and your belongings by camping with groups of friends. LOCK UP VALUABLES.

Illegal drug activities also occur on the desert lands. Aircraft used in drug smuggling land on dry lake beds, secret PCP laboratories crop up in remote areas, and illegal cultivation of marijuana most often occurs near water sources. Individuals involved in these activities should be considered dangerous. STAY CLEAR!

### WATER

Throughout vast areas of the desert, services providing gasoline and water are few or non-existent. Don't count on filling your tank at the "next dot" on the map. FILL YOUR GASOLINE AND WATER CONTAINERS BEFORE VENTURING OUT INTO THE UNKNOWN.

Flash floods in the desert are a common occurrence. Even though it may not be raining in your location, torrents of water from nearby mountains can appear with lightning speed, washing out roads and carrying away people to their death. Don't set up camp in a wash. IF A FLASH FLOOD OCCURS, STAY ON HIGH GROUND.

Hot and No Restrictions: Campfires, BBQ's and gas stoves are allowed without permits. This normally applies to all desert lands in winter months, low elevation areas in summer, and all developed recreation sites year-round.

Stage 1: Campfires and BBQ's are allowed by permit only and gas stoves are allowed without permits. This normally applies to forested and brush-covered lands during the fire season.

Stage 2: No fire use is allowed and gas stoves are allowed by permit only. This usually applies to forested and brush-covered lands during the fire season.

# SHEEPHOLE MOUNTAINS Desert Access Guide 15

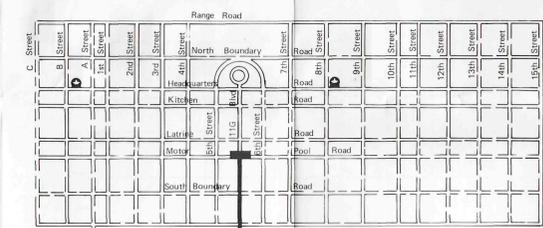
## POINTS OF INTEREST

### 4 IRON MOUNTAIN DIVISIONAL CAMP (H-5)

In the early days of World War II, the largest military training exercise ever undertaken was initiated in the southern deserts of California and Arizona. Under the command of General George Patton, the Desert Training Center-California-Arizona Maneuver Area, as it came to be known, was established to condition troops and test military equipment before subjecting them to the rigors of the battlefield. From 1942 to 1944, close to one-million troops of the armed forces were cycled through a series of primitive base camps, from which were conducted large scale maneuvers. Camp Iron Mountain remains today as one of the best preserved remnants of this operation.

### 5 COLORADO RIVER AQUEDUCT (A-5 to H-3)

This modern civil engineering wonder was begun in 1933. Eight years later, the first water deliveries were made to the coastal plain of southern California. The aqueduct is designed to handle more than one billion gallons of water per day, with flows between three and six miles an hour for 242 miles from the Colorado River to Lake Mathews near Riverside. There is much more to this system than the aqueduct itself. Parker Dam was built to provide a secure supply of electricity and a suitable intake point. Five major pumping plants lift the water a total of 1,617 feet. A 324-mile system of power transmission lines had to be built to supply power to the project during construction and for the operation of the pumping plants. For more information on tours, or an illustrated brochure on this system, please write:



Desert Center - 36 miles  
NOT TO SCALE  
Existing Camp Iron Mountain

OPEN ACCESS ROUTE  
PAVED ROAD  
MONUMENT  
ALTAR

Observe all state and local regulations.

Drive in a careful and responsible manner.  
Keep within established speed limits. DON'T DRIVE UNDER THE INFLUENCE of alcohol, narcotics, or other dangerous drugs.

Operate your vehicle in a manner which will not cause unnecessary damage or disturbance to soil, vegetation, wildlife, livestock, or man made improvements.

Observe the rights of private landowners in or adjacent to the areas or trails you ride. PRIVATE LAND-OWNER PERMISSION IS REQUIRED WHEN YOU OPERATE YOUR VEHICLE ON PRIVATE LANDS.

FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE NOISE EMISSION STANDARDS established by Federal or State agencies.

HAVE PROPERLY INSTALLED SPARK ARRESTORS.

Have your vehicle equipped with brakes in good working condition.  
Legally register and license your vehicle. A LICENSE PLATE OR "GREEN STICKER" IS REQUIRED.

### TIPS FOR A TROUBLE-FREE VISIT

Plant collection is allowed by permit only, except in these three situations where no permit is required:

- Small-scale collection of annual wildflowers for personal use.
- Small-scale collection of dead and dry plant material (other than firewood) for personal ornamental use.
- General collection of dead and down wood for on-site campfires.

Hobby rock collecting is permitted unless otherwise posted. Rocks, minerals, gemstones, and common vertebrate fossils may be removed by hand or with simple hand tools in reasonable quantities for personal collections. Removal for any commercial sale, in large amounts, or by means of mechanical equipment requires a permit.

When building a campfire or using a flame device, clear flammable material down to mineral soil to a minimum radius of FIVE FEET in order to prevent fire escape.

Carry a shovel, hand trowel, or tool for use in pre-arresting and extinguishing your campfire.

NEVER leave your campfire unattended.  
NEVER build your campfire in high wind conditions.

Extinguish your campfire completely before leaving it. Drown, stir, and feel. You can be held liable for the cost of suppression and damages caused by a wildfire that starts through negligence on your part.

Have an approved spark arrester on your off-road vehicle.  
Avoid parking your vehicle above tall dry grasses or other flammable material. Be extra cautious with vehicles equipped with catalytic converters.

## BE PREPARED

Be aware of the hazards of desert travel - both in winter and summer. Harsh conditions of extreme heat and cold, snow, wind, or rain, can turn a desert outing into a tragedy. Acquire a knowledge of desert survival skills. Travel in pairs for safety in backcountry areas.

In Addition:

PLAN YOUR TRIP CAREFULLY - Tell friends where you are going and for how long. Stick with your itinerary and let them know when you return.

If it is absolutely necessary to leave your vehicle, leave a note indicating the time you left and the direction you headed.

If you have to walk, do it when it is cool, in the morning or at night.

DRESS PROPERLY - In summer, you slow dehydration and minimize exposure if you wear layered clothes instead of minimal clothing. In winter, temperatures can often drop below freezing. Bring extra warm clothing.

CARRY PLENTY OF WATER for personal consumption and vehicle use. Ten gallons, used wisely, will last two people a weekend.

DON'T RATION YOUR WATER - It will only do you good if you drink it.

MAKE SURE YOUR EQUIPMENT IS IN GOOD ORDER before you leave. A flat spare tire or a water can with a leak won't do you much good.

Travel in the desert can be an adventure. It can also be a disaster if a breakdown or a sudden change in weather catches you unprepared. The mountains, valleys, and lowlands of the California Desert can be harsh and unforgiving to someone without proper emergency tools and supplies. It may take only a few minutes to travel several miles with your vehicle, but it may take hours on foot if you break down or get caught in a storm.

WATCH THE TEMPERATURE OF YOUR CAR MOTOR. Grades are deceptive. Do not "lug" your motor. Shift to a lower gear (with either standard or automatic transmission). This will also reduce the chance of an automatic transmission fire. TURN YOUR AIR CONDITIONER OFF IF YOUR CAR STARTS TO HEAT. Cool the motor if you can.

- First, turn into the breeze.
- Do not stop the motor.
- While it is running at a fast idle speed, slowly pour sufficient water over the radiator core to cool it.
- Cover the radiator cap with something before taking it off or you could scald your hand and arm.
- Slowly fill the radiator to the proper level and proceed.

DO NOT DEFLATE TIRES. Pressure generated by heat is negligible, but heat generated by friction in a soft tire is not. If you become stuck in the sand, you may find that deflation of the rear tires to about 20 pounds will help you get on your way, but restore normal pressure as soon as possible.

TEST THE GROUND BEFORE DRIVING THROUGH A WASH - A few minutes of caution can save you a few hours of digging out.

WATCH OUT FOR FLASH FLOODS - Don't attempt to cross flooded areas.

The following list of emergency equipment could save you. Don't venture out in the desert without them!

| Human related:            | Vehicle related:          |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| good walking shoes/boots  | extra gasoline            |
| extra water               | extra fan belts           |
| jump cables               | jumper cables             |
| wooden blocks             | wooden blocks             |
| duct tape/electrical tape | duct tape/electrical tape |
| blankets                  | siphon hose               |
| flashlight                | flashlight                |
| signal mirror             | signal mirror             |
| first aid kit             | first aid kit             |
| work tools                | work tools                |
| flashlight/lantern        | wire                      |
| antiscreeen               | water                     |
| keys                      | files                     |

## TIPS FOR A TROUBLE-FREE VISIT

PARK YOUR VEHICLE NO MORE THAN 300 FEET FROM A VEHICLE ROUTE WHEN CAMPING OR STOPPING, unless posted otherwise. Try to use existing campsites rather than making new ones.

Pets are permitted, but should be kept under control at all times in consideration of other visitors. Also, be aware that natural predators, such as coyotes, consider small pets potential prey.

Dumping garbage or sewage from any trailer or other vehicle, except in places or receptacles provided for that purpose, is prohibited. USE DUMP STATIONS FOR YOUR WASTE RATHER THAN DESERT LANDS. Avoid burning trash and never bury it! Try to follow this simple rule: PACK IT IN - PACK IT OUT.

When hunting or target shooting, please use common sense - KNOW WHERE YOU ARE AIMING YOUR WEAPON! Don't shoot from across a road, over low hills, or within one-half mile of developed recreation sites. Use cardboard or paper targets that can be cleaned up or removed. DO NOT SHOOT GLASS BOTTLES that leave shattered fragments of glass to injure others. Pick up all spent cartridges. Be aware of all state and local shooting regulations.

The relatively sparse vegetation of the desert may lead some to believe that fire danger is minimal. However, fire is a real threat to desert resources. Be as careful with campfires in the desert as you are in the forest. Many areas of desert land are lost to fires caused by the illegal use of fireworks. ALL FIREWORKS ARE PROHIBITED ON PUBLIC LANDS!

Do not disturb historical or archaeological sites or collect artifacts. Destruction or disturbance of these cultural resources not only deprives others of a unique experience, but is also punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. Any structure or object made or modified by people, and fifty years old or older, may have historical or archaeological importance. Search for and remove explosives for many years. It remains, important historical artifacts may be more recent.

LEAVE GATES AS YOU FOUND THEM!

## HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

To assist you in locating points of interest, a locator code has been provided. This code is located along the margins of this guide and utilizes a combination of letters and numbers, such as "B-6" or "D-8".

Some vehicle routes shown on this guide have numbers assigned to them, e.g., (A272). These numbers correspond to signs with the same number placed along that route. These signs will assist you in finding your location on the map.

## WHERE CAN I DRIVE OR RIDE?

While the Bureau is responsible for regulating vehicle use on public lands, the responsibility for knowing, understanding, and complying with the regulations is yours.

To help you understand and follow the management guidelines established in the California Desert, all public lands are placed in one of three vehicle use categories: Open, Limited Use, or Closed.

OPEN AREAS: Open Areas are available for all forms of cross-country motorized vehicle use. Motorized vehicles may be operated anywhere within the posted boundaries of open areas. On this map, all Open Areas are shown with GREEN CROSS-HATCHING.

LIMITED USE AREAS: This use designation encompasses a majority of the public lands in the California Desert. In these areas, motorized vehicle use is LIMITED TO APPROVED ROUTES OF TRAVEL ONLY. No cross-country vehicle use is allowed. A ROUTE OF TRAVEL is defined as any road or trail which is at least two feet wide and shows significant evidence of prior vehicle use.

While use in Limited Use Areas is restricted to approved routes of travel, thousands of miles of roads and trails are available for the use of off-road vehicles.

Within Limited Use Areas, routes of travel are designated as either OPEN, LIMITED, OR CLOSED for motorized vehicle use.

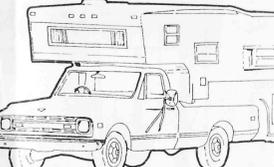
Open Routes: are approved routes of travel available for use by all types of motorized vehicles. No restrictions apply to the route. On this guide, Open Routes are shown as RED LINES.

REMEMBER, IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY for knowing if an unlicensed off-road vehicle is permitted on a particular open route. In general, unlicensed off-road vehicles are NOT ALLOWED on county, state or Federal highways.

Needles Resource Area Office  
101 W. Spikes Road  
Needles, CA 92363  
(619) 326-3896

Indio Resource Area Office  
1900 Tahquitz-McCallum/Suite B-1  
Palm Springs, CA 92262  
(619) 323-4421

El Centro Resource Area Office  
633 So. Waterman Avenue  
El Centro, CA 92243  
(619) 362-5842



Human related: good walking shoes/boots, extra water, jump cables, wooden blocks, duct tape/electrical tape, blankets, flashlight, signal mirror, first aid kit, work tools, flashlight/lantern, antiscreeen, keys, files

Limited Routes: are approved routes of travel available for motorized vehicle use subject to certain use restrictions. These routes include, but are not limited to, special seasons of use and limitations on the number or types of vehicles allowed. Limited Routes are shown on this guide as RED LINES WITH DASHED GREEN HIGHLIGHTING.

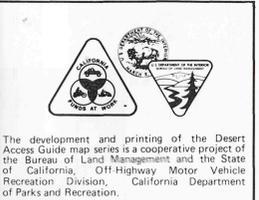
Closed Routes: are routes of travel which are not available for motorized vehicle use. Hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, and other forms of non-motorized vehicle use are permitted. On this guide, Closed Routes are shown as RED LINES WITH RED HIGHLIGHTING.

In some instances, routes may be found on the ground that are not shown on this guide. If the route is not located in a closed area or is not signed closed, and the route meets the definition of a route of travel as described above, the route is open for use.

CLOSED AREAS: Closed Areas are those areas closed to all motorized vehicle use. Hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, and other forms of non-motorized vehicle use are permitted. On this map, all Closed Areas are shown with RED CROSS-HATCHING. ATTENTION - MILITARY LANDS SHOWN AS CLOSED AREAS ARE CLOSED TO ALL PUBLIC ENTRY.

In addition to displaying access information for BLM public lands, areas and routes available for use on other agency lands are also shown. For detailed information on the restrictions that apply to these areas, please call the appropriate agency using the phone number listed in this guide.

Please help protect your public lands by observing these vehicle use restrictions and limitations. Watch for OHV signs and read them carefully. REMEMBER, violations of vehicle use restrictions are punishable by fines and/or imprisonment.



This cooperative program is funded through the Chappie Zberg Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Law of 1971. This law established a registration requirement for all off-highway vehicles owned by California residents ("Green Stickers"). The program provides